

Feb. 24.

# MAINE PROTEST AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

## President Carroll of the Board of Trade Receives Spirited Letter.

General Manager Thomas J. Carroll, of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company has received the following letter from Luther Maddocks of Boothbay Harbor, for many years one of the best known fish men along the New England coast. Thomas J. Carroll, Gloucester, Mass.,

My dear Sir:—The country seems to have gone wild on the question of reciprocity. It seems to me like a great question poorly understood. The theorists of the country and the press have been preaching free trade in fish and farm products without telling us where we are going to get anything to offset in return. We are giving the market of ninety odd millions of people to a country with nine millions. Canada has nothing to offer which will offset the value of free admission to our markets in fish and farm products. This is no theory to those who lived through that dark period in our country's history which took place under the Washington treaty. Of course that generation which suffered so severely from the effects of free trade on the New England coast have passed away. Naturally their descendants do not remember or feel the serious effects of giving up our market to the Canadian fishermen. It will be remembered that from Cape Cod to Eastport, there was a fleet of cod fishermen, more than 800 sail in number which were doing a fairly lucrative business before the advent of free trade, but when that was proclaimed our docks at Boston and New York where we usually disposed of the fish that we caught were literally filled with fish by foreign fishermen. Codfish that we had been selling for \$3.50 per quintal for large fish, we were obliged to sell on account of the competition for from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per quintal, and the small fish went as low as \$1.50. This was for hard dried salt fish, with which we often supplied the West Indian and South American market. That is no theory. That is according to history and facts. What was the result? Within a few years every fishing concern with the exception of Gloucester was completely annihilated. They could not compete; it was a losing game, and the monuments reminding us of the death of that important industry are the deserted and tumbled down fish stands from Cape Cod to Quoddy Head.

Now we are told from high authority that this is going to be a blessing to us, but they do not explain how it is coming. It cannot rob us of this great salt fish industry, to be sure, but they are making it impossible to ever regain it. Our fresh fish industry is more of a local affair on the Atlantic Coast, but the inroads that would be made into that industry by the free admission of fresh fish will be a serious blow, not only to the coast, but on the lakes and the Pacific coast as well.

It is simply from the political standpoint, an abandoning of protection of these industries as a vote catching proposition.

The Canadian government bounties their fishermen. They are able to build their vessels for from 30 to 40% less than we can. They are able to man them and run them at a great per cent. less than we can. They have the trained men, many of whom have been trained in Gloucester vessels who would return to their homes and develop their own fishing industry. If they could have free use of our market they would be far ahead of us on account of the less capital it takes to equip and maintain their fishing industries. Looking at it from a disinterested standpoint, I cannot see how anyone knowing the facts can favor a proposition to single out the fishing and the farming industry, and sacrifice it without any benefit in offset.

Much could be said to remind us of the past, but those who had their dollars invested in business do not need to be reminded. It is surprising to me

that, in a community like Gloucester, there should be any difference of opinion. There must be something beyond what we can see, on which to base such an opinion as I have heard expressed through the press, even by some of the leading citizens of Massachusetts.

Yours truly,  
LUTHER MADDOCKS.

Boothbay Harbor, Me., Feb. 16, 1911.

### No Concession From Canada.

Editors Gloucester Daily Times:—The Portland Argus in enumerating the advantages to American fishing vessels under the terms of the proposed reciprocity bill, desires to call our attention to the great benefits to be derived from the inshore fisheries of Canada, through the removal of the 1.50 per ton tax on our vessels.

As a matter of fact we pay this tax for the privilege of buying bait, and fishing supplies and for the shipping of crews, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Free access to territorial waters, would, on the part of Canada, be considered a great concession to us, and Canada isn't making concessions at this time. She don't have to.

CAPT. GEO. H. PEEPLES.  
Gloucester, Mass., February 14, 1911.

### Looking to Senator Lodge.

Associate Secretary Marvin of the Home Market Club sends out the following:

"How a consistent protectionist must regard this Canadian agreement is clearly indicated by these brave words from Senator Lodge's great speech in Symphony hall, January 3d:

"Whether free trade or protection is the better policy, free trade for all is just and protection for all—not all who may ask for it but all who may need it—is just; but free trade for one man and protection for another is unjust, unstable and can never endure."

"The fishermen of Gloucester, constituents of Senator Lodge expect him to back up these words with his great influence and his vote."

### Nova Scotia Premier's Opinion.

The leaders of the Liberal party in Halifax and Nova Scotia celebrated the return to active labors after his recent illness of Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, with a banquet at Halifax Tuesday evening, which was attended by 220. The premier made a notable speech, and among other things touched upon the different phases of the reciprocity measure. Speaking to the point of the fisheries and the benefit those prosecuting them would derive from the free use of the United States markets, he said:

"Probably one-third of the population of Nova Scotia live around the coast. Towns, villages and fishing hamlets by the score dot the shore line. Three generations are to be found among these people. These men and women come of hardy stock, a race that has followed a dangerous vocation and live with simple frugality. What has handicapped this splendid portion of our population in the struggle for prosperity?

"Our geographical position is supreme, and no class of fishermen in the world are more intelligent. The fearlessness of our fishermen commands the admiration of this continent. The vessels of the neighboring republic are largely manned by them as commanders and crews. Is there any man in Canada today who would look the Nova Scotia fisherman in the face and dare to say he is not the equal of any competitor who lives on this continent? Is there any man who will gainsay the fact that our splendid geographical position might be utilized in creating a larger industrial life among these people? What then was the problem?

"For a quarter of a century this great portion of our population longed for a free market with the nation to the south. Now that great wish has

been satisfied and hope is filling the heart of every man who follows the sea for livelihood. We have seen the tremendous development that liberal legislation has wrought in our coal industry. I do not wish to be over-emphatic here tonight, but I will say this. I believe no man today can foresee what a free market for fish will bring to the population of our sea board.

"I see no reason today why the fishing fleet of Nova Scotia should not increase threefold. I see no reason why we should not become the principal fish producers of this continent.

"Does anybody say that because the Nova Scotia fisherman sells his fish to an American at better prices that his loyalty is being impugned? If this is the case the electors of Yarmouth and Shelburne would be open to the gravest suspicion.

"Whatever our views may be upon other political issues, surely we can all agree upon this. When anyone expects the fisherman who produces results by his own unaided efforts to refuse the privilege of selling in the dearest market; I say, when any man expects that fisherman to defeat by his ballot the realization of his long sought hopes, he offers an insult to the fisherman's intelligence, or else he believes that the fisherman is willing to stultify his conscience for party expediency.

"I believe, however, that the lesson of life has been too well learned by our fisherfolk for either result to follow."

### The Reciprocity Agreement and Smoked Fish Trade.

Nova Scotia dealers are speculating as to what effect reciprocity will have on their smoked fish business.

The Maritime Merchant says: "We have not made any exhaustive study of the smoked fish trade of the United States, but have the impression that they need an article that is more lightly cured than we are accustomed to, and which has consequently to be marketed much more quickly. The question then arises whether with our distance from the consulting points in the United States we shall be able to give deliveries to compete with smoked fish houses in Boston and Gloucester, particularly when the Gloucester buyer will be able to buy his supplies relatively as cheap as we can buy them here. One of the things the Nova Scotia houses fear is that fishermen will have a tendency to run their supplies into the Gloucester and Boston markets in preference to selling nearer home. Of course this to some extent will regulate itself when prices become adjusted, but it seems more or less evident that Gloucester, because of its nearness to a large consuming market, will be able to pay the fishermen slightly more than local houses can pay, when we consider the local handicap in point of transportation.

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## STANWOOD WROTE PRESIDENT TAFT.

### CLAIMS NOT MORE THAN FIVE FIRMS IN THIS CITY OPPOSE RECIPROCITY.

President Taft has received a letter from Stanwood & Company of this city, saying that not more than five firms in this city were opposed to reciprocity and that, as they controlled the banks and many other concerns, they were able to give the impression the whole section is against the measure.

"A number of the Gloucester men," said the letter, "who went to Washington we know are in favor of reciprocity. One firm is practically in control of the financial situation here, so they have followers who must follow without regard to their own wishes."

The letter declares that the delegation from Gloucester which appeared before the house ways and means committee in opposition to the Canadian agreement did not represent the real feeling in the community, but represented the banking interests, who are their real backers.

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### Pacific Fishing Steamer Seized.

The Canadian department of naval affairs has received a message to the effect that the new Canadian cruiser Rainbow while rounding Cape Scott, had caught the steamer Edric of the Seattle Fishing Co., within the three mile limit, and was proceeding to Esquimalt with the Edric in tow.



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# ONE CRAFT AT T WHARF TODAY.

PLYMOUTH BOAT WITH TWO MEN  
EARNED \$400 IN TWO TRIPS  
THIS WEEK.

There was but one fish arrival at Boston all day yesterday, after the 7 o'clock bunch reported and this morning there was but one lonesome shore boat to uphold the claim of T wharf as the greatest fresh fish market on this side of the pond.

Sch. Mabelle E. Leavitt, the craft in, had 2000 pounds of cod and got \$6.50 per hundred weight for them. The vessel in yesterday was sch. Warren M. Goodspeed.

The little fisherman Isabel, in which the Hunt boys of Plymouth made the catch of fish that netted them some \$200 last Wednesday, was back again at T wharf early Friday morning. This time the young fishermen had 4000 pounds of cod, taken like their other catch, in gill nets. This catch will bring them at least as much as the first one, which will give them about \$400 to divide for their four-days of work this week.

## Boston Arrivals.

The receipts and prices in detail are:  
Sch. Mabelle E. Leavitt, 2000 cod,  
Warren M. Goodspeed, 1000 haddock,  
1400 cod, 1400 pollock.  
Cod, \$6.50 per cwt.

## Thinks Bouties Could Be Revived.

Capt. Richard J. Nunan, the agent of the well known fleet of Cape Porpoise fishing vessels, was in Portland Thursday on business. The vessels managed by him, known as the "Nunan fleet," embrace some half dozen modern built schooners, which have been unusually successful the past year, they all having made good stocks for their owners and crews.

Like most of the other well informed fish dealers Capt. Nunan does not seem to fear the results of competition with the provincial fishermen which may follow the opening of reciprocity with Canada, in so far as it applies to fresh fish, believing the loss if any most likely to reach those engaged in the salt fish business.

In conversation with T. W. Maddocks of the Portland Cold Storage Company, than whom there is no one better posted as regards the fishing industry, he having been engaged in it all his life he said that under the old system of bounties paid to Maine fishing vessels, they received \$4 per ton annually up to 90 tons, \$360 per year being the limit, the bounty being paid by the United States government in gold the first of January every year.

This law was repealed in the early sixties, but Mr. Maddocks believes that if it could be revived in connection with the new treaty the principal objection as affecting Maine industries would be removed. This bounty was usually turned over every year to the parties fitting out the vessels and was of great help. The Canadian government at the present time is paying bounties to their fishermen, and the same course on the part of this country would put our fleet on a surer footing.—Portland Argus.

## Portland Fish Notes.

The entire fleet of Portland fishing vessels took a run outside Thursday morning, but on getting to the usual fishing grounds found conditions so rough that they did not make any attempt at a catch, several returning here while quite a number of the others ran into Boothbay Harbor for shelter. As far as known only two of the fleet, schs. Fanny Reed and Mary E. Sennett, made a "set," they taking the chance of losing their trawls.

In command of Capt. Bob Wilds, the Cape Porpoise fishing sch. Richard J. Nunan came into this port yesterday with 15,000 pounds of mixed fish after nearly a week's trip to Jeffries fishing grounds. The schooner, which is one of the finest sailing out of Cape Porpoise, encountered some mighty severe weather on the trip and Capt. Wilds put into port today because it was blowing hard at sea.

## Herring Cargo at Halifax.

Sch. Hispaniola, Capt. Delane, arrived at Halifax Monday morning from Harbor Breton, Newfoundland, with frozen herring. The captain reports a very rough passage of four days, encountering high seas and heavy wind. Last Tuesday one of the ribs was badly torn and it was feared that the vessel was going to be stripped of her sails.

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# MARKET FLEET HAVE GOOD DAY.

ALL OF THE BOATS, ALSO THE  
POLLOCKERS, ARE ON THE  
GROUNDS.

All going out and nothing coming in is the story on the water front today, for there are no arrivals with fish, while about the whole of the market and pollock fleet worked out during the night and morning, all hoping for a real good fish day, something they have not had for quite a while.

The pollockers report a lot of fish, in good schools, showing well off Thacher's island, and are in hopes of getting at work at them today.

## Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Emily Sears, shore.

## Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Colonial, halibuting.  
Sch. Mystery, salt trawling.  
Sch. Georgianna, haddocking.  
Sch. Ethel B. Penny, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.  
Sch. Georgie, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary Edith, haddocking.  
Sch. Rita A. Viator, haddocking.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, haddocking.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.  
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, haddocking.  
Sch. Rebecca, haddocking.  
Sch. Motor, haddocking.  
Sch. Harriett, haddocking.  
Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.  
Sch. Matthew S. Greer, haddocking.  
Sch. Manomet, haddocking.  
Sch. Yankee, haddocking.  
Sch. Edith Silveira, haddocking.  
Sch. Flora J. Sears, haddocking.  
Sch. Flavilla, haddocking.  
Sch. Rose Standish, haddocking.  
Sch. Valentina, haddocking.  
And all the other pollock fleet.

## Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1-2 per bbl., pickled herring, \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt. for large; \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut, 9c lb. for white, 7c for gray, with heads off.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium, \$1.30; snappers 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.75 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

## Fitting for Bank Trawl Codfishing.

Capt. Angus Hines is fitting sch. Massachusetts for a salt trawl bank codfishing trip.

Capt. Lemuel Firth is fitting sch. Arcadia for the same line of fishing and Capt. Charles Rudolph is fitting sch. Mystery.

Capt. Fred LeBlanc is about ready to sail in sch. J. J. Flaherty. All these crafts will engage in salt trawl banking.

## Halibut Trip at Portland.

Sch. June is at Portland today with 6000 pounds of halibut.

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## HAS GOT BAIT SUPPLY.

Newfoundland Thinks It Occupies a  
Position of Advantage Now.

Newfoundland occupies a unique and specially satisfactory position with regard to this whole subject. She has one commodity to offer the Americans—bait. In return for that she asks free entry for her fish and ores. This is a policy that is unassailable, as a tactical one or otherwise. For 20 years our colony has been committed to this principle, and whenever the Americans are ready to do business we are prepared to meet them. Other phases of the subject do not concern us. Trade agreements in the ordinary sense, comprehensive in character and revolutionary in effect, our peculiar circumstances render impossible. We may, therefore, reasonably hope that if the pending agreement with Canada is adopted at Washington, this colony may be able to make a similar one next summer.—St. John's, N. F., Chronicle.

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## CANADIANS HAVE ADVANTAGE.

They Are Given a Bounty in Their  
Fisheries Industry.

Some people define a tariff as a bounty. Perhaps it is from a certain angle. At any rate this bounty or tariff is to be taken away from the Gloucester and all other American fishermen if the reciprocity agreement goes through.

But the Canadian fishermen will still continue to receive an out and out bounty from their government. Free trade is free trade only when both sides are on an equal footing. By paying her fishermen \$160,000 a year, Canada protects them to exactly the same extent as if she collected that sum in duties on American exports of fish to Canada.

As Canada collected about \$40,000 in duties on American deep sea fish in 1910, it appears that the annual bounties retained by Canadian fishermen amount actually to four times the total Canadian duties which would be wiped out by the agreement. That is to say, unless the bounties are abolished the Canadians will continue to enjoy a protection four times as great as that enjoyed by Canadian fishermen in 1910, on the basis of actual imports from the United States.—Lawrence Telegram.

Feb. 27.

## STEEL YACHT TILLIE SOLD.

Will Not Be Employed in the Pacific  
Fisheries.

The steel yacht F. C. Tillie, which was bought several months ago by the New England Fish Company, with the intention of sending her to the Pacific to take a place in the halibut fleet the company has there, sailed from Boston for Norfolk, Va., Saturday, under command of Capt. C. T. Tollwer and a crew of 12 fishermen.

Since she was bought the steamer has been lying at a wharf in East Boston, and the idea of sending her to the other side of the country has been abandoned. The owners have sold her to a Virginia firm, which will take her south, and it is said, will put her in porgie fishing.

The Tillie has quite a history, and her descent from the floating palace of a millionaire to be used as a fisherman is strange. It is said the yacht was originally built for a New York millionaire newspaper proprietor, and continued to be used as a yacht by him and others for some years, and was finally tied up at a wharf, where she lay for some time before the New England fish company's agent bought her.

## "DYED" FISH SOLD.

Smoked Article Not the Real Thing in  
Some Philadelphia Stores.

The diary and food bureau of Pennsylvania state agricultural department has discovered that a large number of delicatessen and other stores of Philadelphia have been for a long time selling "dyed" fish as a substitute for smoked fish. When Harry P. Cassidy, the agent of the bureau, told the retail store proprietor what they were doing they were surprised as they had bought the stuff as genuine smoked fish. Cassidy's attention to the food article was attracted by its rich red color. Buying some of the fish, he had it examined and the expert reported that he could dye wool with the coloring matter extracted from it. In smoking fish there is a loss of 15 pounds to every 100 it is said, but in dyeing the article there is no loss at all. This permitted the violators of the law to undersell their competitors in the smoked fish industry.

## Floating Fish Factory.

The steamer Mills, which has been in the coal trade between Newport News and Boston and also trading between Philadelphia and Panama, has been sold. Built originally as a suction dredge she will now become a floating fish factory, for use along the coast where menhaden are caught. The vessel will meet the trawlers and instead of carrying their loads to fish factories on the coast will dump them into the floating factory. The oil will be extracted and other products secured and when ready to discharge the Mills will be sent to port with the final results only.

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## Portland Fish Notes.

The fishing trips reported Friday were the Richard Nunan, 17,000 George H. Lube, 10,000; and the Carrie and Mildred, 1000 for the F. S. Willard Co.; the Mary Sennett, 35,000; Fannie Hayden, 3300; and the Fanny Reed 3000 for the dealers on Commercial wharf.